THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, October 5, 1810. No. 1253.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Valuable Property.

THE following described Property to be sold at Auction in the Diamond in Pittsburgh, at a very liberal credit. The sale to commence at one o'clock on Wednesday the 24th day of October, 1810, and continue from day to day until all the property is sold:—

One lot situate in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, at the east end of the Saw-mill run bridge, whereon there is a good smith shop, and the situation is adequate to any public business—bounded on front by the Ohio river, containing 4 acres 1-4 and 8 perches, 1-2 a mile from Col. O'Hara's glass works.

Also, a lot adjoining the same, containing 96 acres 3-4 and 13 perches, whereon stands an elegant stone Merchant mill, 3 stories high, 60 by 40, calculated for 4 pair of 5 feet stones, with bolts and every thing complete for merchant work. Also, a good saw mill—they are both worked by that noted stream, Saw mill run, one mile from Pittsburgh, and forty rods from the Ohio river. This situation is generally considered by the best of judges of be the most suitable for water works west to the mountains.

Also, a lot joining the same, of 19 acres 1-4 and 20 perches on the Washington, Noblestown and Wheeling roads, very suitable for a Mechanick of any description, or for a wood and pasture lot for any person in Pittsburgh, as it is well timbered and convenient to haul to town, or to the glass works.

Also, that elegant situated lot whereon the subscriber now lives, adjoining the same, containing 32 acres, at the west end of the saw mill run bridge, fronting the river Ohio, 64 perches—on which there are two stables, a dwelling house and kitchen, and one of the most elegant spring-houses and springs west of the mountains. Also, a vast quantity of stone coal and lime stone and the most convenient to be got at of any handy to Pittsburgh. This lot would suit a man of estate, who would wish to have the handsomest and most convenient situation for pastime in the western country.

Also, 12 lots joining the same, fronting on the Ohio, containing from 3 to 5 acres each, abounding in coal, lime stone and timber—would suit persons owning ont lots in the town of Allegheny, or persons in Pittsburgh.

Possession of the above property will be given immedeiately after the conditions of sale is complied with, which will be proclaimed by the crier, or auctioneer, when it is set up, together with an indisputable title. Any person wishing to purchase any of the property, can have an opportunity of seeing it, and a draft of the land, any time before the sale by applying to the subscriber who lives on the premises.

WEST ELLIOT.

September 24, 1810.

Cheap Tayloring.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pitsburgh and its vicinity, that his business is conducted as usual in *market street* opposite Mr. Cowan's Nail Factory, and in *Third Street* oppsite *capt. Kerwin's* Cotton factory where all orders will be thankfully received; he trusts that the fashionable manner in which his work is executed, added to its durability and the dispatch in its performance will ensure him a continuance of their favors—he flatters himself that from hs long experience in Philadelphia, together with the following *moderate* charges, he shall not fail to give entire satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Gentlemens full suits	$4 50
Officers full dress uniform suits	$6 00
Ladies Habit, Vest and Skirt	$4 00
Ladies Great Coat	$2 37 1-2

and all other work in proportion.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

Pittsburgh September 24 1810.

Dissolution of Partnership.

William L. Brockelman of the firm of Basse and Brockelman being about to visit Europe, the said firm is dissolved from this date, by mutual consent. Dettmar Basse Muller of Bassenheim, Butler county, is authorized to settle all the accounts of the said partnership.

DETTMAR BASSE MULLER.
WILLIAM L. BROCKELMAN.

September 25, 1810.

Merino Sheep.

THose persons who have purchased Merino Sheep of the subscriber are requested to call for them before the first of October next.

N. B. A few more half blooded Merino Rams will be disposed of, if immediate application is made.

DETTMAR BASSE MULLER.

September 27, 1810.

EVENING SCHOOL.

R. CHRISTY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he intends opening an evening school for the improvement of youths of the male sex, on the eight of October, in the room formerly occupied by M. B. Lowrie, on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, where the information and terms of tuition will be made known. He likewise presents his sincere thanks to the abettors of his day school for their patronage, which he hopes to merit by indefatigable exertioas for the proficiency of his pupils.

September 24, 1810.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that his Night School will commence on the 15th of October next, in the *Stone House* in Second Street, where he keeps his day School.

N. B. Hours of attendance from six till nine.

Pittsburgh, September 26 1810.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE, BY

William B. Foster, & Co.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Lee's Patent and Family MEDICINES.

At the above place may be seen pamphlets, containing a variety of cases of cures.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE

OF

BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,

PREPARED BY

MICHAEL LEE, & CO.

PERSONS wishing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for Lee's *Anti-bilious Pills*, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper the signature of '*Michael Lee and Co. late Richard Lee and Son*'—this is necessary, as there are other Pills of the same name.

The opperation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, that they may be used in every situation in life without the least inconvenience.

With the most perfect confidence we recommend these pills to the public, and will only further add, that their opperation is always pleasant, and that they leave nothing of that costiveness behind them too often attending medicines designed for similar purposes.

Ten years have justified us in stating these facts, during which we have had a very extensive and constantly increasing sale, for this truly valuable medicine.

CASES OF CURES.

Selected from thousands, the authenticity of which can be ascertained by personal application to any of the subscribers—not being performed in Europe, (no one knows where but in Baltimore:)

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills has had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, *etc.*—If you think proper you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN.

Baltimore, June 20, 1810.

Aisquith street.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

With pleasure I acknowledge the benefit received from your Anti-bilious pills, in removing violent pains in the bowels, sickness and head-ache.

RD. ROBINSON.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Market street.

Messrs. Michael Lee and Co.

I have taken about two doses of your Anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, *etc.* which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

Messrs. Richard Lee and Co.

The high opinion I have of your Bilious pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:

For two months past, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of appetite—by taking 2 doses of your pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health; which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dulany street, near Columbia gardens.

LEE'S

Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prelent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge we have selected the following:

Messrs. Mich. Lee and Co.

Observing that my son, six years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing, (something frequently rising in his throat;) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, *etc.* From those symptoms, I was confident he had worms, having procured a box of Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled twenty-three large worms, which gave him relief.—He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,

of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.

Balt. July 1, 1810.

Messrs. Mich. Lee and Co.

A child of Mr Henry Grimes, near Mr. E. Bett's nail factory, was for upwards of 18 months violently afflicted with sickness, which appeared to proceed from worms, the symtoms were restlessness at night, debility, pains in the legs, loss of flesh, etc. After having the advice of an eminent physician, and trying a variety of medicines without success, the afflicted parents were advised to try Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, which expelled during the operation of the medicine, a great quantity of large worms, some of which measured 12 inches—the child now enjoys a good state of health.

Baltimore, June 8, 1810.

LEE's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

Messrs. Mich. Lee and Co.

You are at liberty to use my name in the recommendations of Lee's Elixir, as from repeated trials I have found it an excellent remedy for colds, coughs, *etc.*

RICHARD BARRY.

Baltimore, June 20, 1810.

Messrs. Mich. Lee and Co.

I was attacked with a most violent cold a severe cough and pains in the breast which continued to grow worse; during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than my breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of *Lee's Elixir*; advised me to procure a bottle from Messrs. Warner and Hanna which I accordingly did---and to those persons, unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of agues, remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these Drops after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Messrs. Mich. Lee and Co.

I think it my duty to inform you, that from experience I am convinced your Ague *D*rops is an effectual remedy. My little son was violently afflicted with Agues and Fevers. The advice and attendance of an eminent physician failed, I was next advised to try the country air, which also failed, and it appeared to all that saw him impossible for him to recover. When Mr. George Hays advised me to try Lee's Ague *D*rops, (observing that they had cured him.) A bottle was procured and given according to the directions, which effected a speedy cure, and he has not had a return thereof since.

JOSEPH OWENS.

No. 63, Market street.

Baltimore, July 23d, 1810.

Lee's Grand Restorative.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Ointment for the Itch.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Domestic Lip Salve.
Lee's Persian Lotion.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Adroyne Elizir.
Lee's Laxative Pill's.
Columbian Oil.
British Oil.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee and Son.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1810.

WAYNE & BIDDLE,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES STOKES,

At his old and long established Store,

South-west corner of Market and Front-St's,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large and general assortment of rich gold and mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

Andirons,	Lead-Pencils.
Shovels and Tongs,	Curtain-Rings,
Chimney-Hooks,	Hooks and Eyes,
Hearth-Brushes,	Button-Moulds,
Plated and wood Casters,	Buckles,
Bellows,	Eagles,
Sad-Irons,	Candlesticks,
Grid-Irons,	Lamps,
Thimbles,	Snuffers and Trays,
Warming Pans,	Tea-Caddies,
Buttons,	Plated & Tutania tea-Pots, Cream Jugs, &c.
Brass-Cocks,	Spitting-Boxes,
Pocket-Books,	Watch-Keys,
Knife-Cases,	———-Seals,
Ink-Holders,	———-Chains,
Bottle-Stands,	Stock-Locks,
Palm-Irons,	Cupboard do.
Tobacco-Boxes,	Desk do.
Shaving do.	Trunk do.
Segar-Stands,	Knob do.
Dumb-Watches,	Chest do.
Tea-Trays and Waiters,	Knife-Trays,
Bread-Baskets,	Door-Knockers,
Coffee-Mills,	Tender-Hooks,
Cork-Screws,	Cornish do.
Table & Tea-Spoons,	Beads,
Dressing-Cases,	Mustard-Spoons,
Clothes-Brushes,	Burning-Glasses,
Spectacles,	Money-Scales,
Breast-Pins,	Silk Watch-Strings,
Fish-Hooks,	Japaned Measures,
Ear-Rings,	Do. Coffee Pots,
Butt-Hinges,	Money-Purses,
Blistered Steel,	Wine-Coolers,
Ivory Combs,	Copper-Kettles,
Tortoise do.	Horse-Phlegms,
Horn do.	Iron Pots, Kettles and other kitchen articles.
Snuff-Boxes,	

Ivory, Bone, Buck, and Wood handled

TABLE AND DESERT

KNIVES AND FORKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors

And a variety of articles two numerous to be inserted in an advertisement. In addition to their present stock, they will receive by the first arrival from England, a very extensive assortment of most of the above articles, including an elegant variety of

JAPANED WARES

AND

CUTLERY.

WAYNE & BIDDLE,

Also have for Sale (WHOLESALE.)

Cloths,	Madrass Hkfs.
Cassimeres,	Bandanoes,
Plains,	Suspenders,
Blankets,	Tapes,
Hoisery,	Table Cloths,
Serges,	Platillas,
Linens,	Swansdowns,
Muslins,	Baize,
Cords,	Chintzes,
Velvets,	Threads,
Shawls,	Pins,
Checks,	Needles,
Calicoes,	Flannels,
Ginghams,	Dometts,
Nankeens,	Romalls,

ALSO,

(FOR HOUSEKEEPERS)

Hearth-Rugs, Carpeting, Sacking Bottoms

And almost every article in the house-finishing line.

Wayne and Biddle are determined to dispose of the above goods at the most reduced CASH PRICES.

September 1, 1810.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, October 5, 1810.

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. John Taylor, Mr. C. COWAN, to Miss ELIZA KIRKPATRICK, daughter of Major A. Kirkpatrick, all of this borough.

From a Correspondent.

The Federalists are called upon in the last Gazette to give their votes to Samuel Smith, the present representative in Congress from this district at the approaching election. The principal reason stated, why they should do so, is; "that having no candidate of their own, it will be their rule when they cannot do as well as they wish, they will do as well as they can." If the author of the publication is a Federalist, a blush must have crimsoned his cheeks when he wrote these sentiments. It is impossible that he can so soon have forgotten that the same arguments were successfully used at the election M'Kean vs Snyder, and that the Federalists by assisting to place M'Kean in office, after the infamous treatment they had received from him, disgraced and ruined their party. It is doubted whether Mr. Smith has acted with independence and firmness in his legislative capacity—it is rather believed that he pinned his faith on the sleeve of John Randolph, a bitter enemy to all Federalists, and a discontented and disappointed man with the government.

No one will be so absurd as to believe that either of the Democratic candidates are qualified for the situation to which they are aspiring; and as it is a family quarrel, we think it would at least be prudent in the Federalists *not having nominated a candidate of their own*, to permit the Democrats to settle their affairs in their own way.

IMPORTANT.

REPEAL OF THE BERLIN AND MILAN *DECREES!*

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Magdalen, capt. Sketchley, in the short passage of 28 days from Liverpool.

Capt. S. has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers and Lloyds list to the 20th of August, inclusive,, and Liverpool papers to the 23d, from which we have copied the following important articles.

Capt. S. informs us, that it was reported that a new minister was speedily to be sent to this country from the Court of St. James.

From French Papers received in London.

PARIS, August 9.

Copy of a letter from the minisier of foreign relations to Mr. Armstrong.

Paris, August 5, 1810.

"Sir—I have laid before his majesty the Emperor and King, the act of congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the United States, which you had transmitted to me. His majesty could have wished that this act, and all other acts of the United States that may concern France, has been always officially notified to him.

"The emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the United States on all their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained at least nothing offensive to her honor.—It has caused her to lose her colonies of Gaudaloupe, Martinique, and Cayenne.—The emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principal which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting themselves the use of the sea, rather than submit to the laws of those who wish to become its tyrants.

"The act of the 1st of March removed the embargo, and substituted for it a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interests of France. That act with which the emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France, whilst it authorised a trade with Spain, Naples and Holland, that is to say, with countries under French influence, and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was a matter of right, and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in France was the necessary result of the measure taken by congress.

"At present the congress treads back its steps. It revokes the act of the 1st of March. The ports of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent powers as shall refuse to recognize the rights of neutrals.

"In this new state of things, I am authorised to declare to you, sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of November, they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause theri rights to be respected by the English.

"It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of this resolution of the emperor. His majesty loves the Americans——Their prosperity, and their commerce enter into the views of his policy, The independence of America is one of the principal titles of the glory of France. Since that epoch, the emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the United States: and in all circumstances, whatever can contribute to the independence, the prosperity, and the liberty of America, will be regarded by the emperor as conformable to the interests of his empire."

August 17.

A private letter from Paris, which we have inserted, repeats the rumour, that the release of American property is part of the new commercial system of Napoleon. *Globe.*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

The decree you will receive with this letter has been published here, and may be considered of much importance. Bonaparte is convinced that he cannot do without colonial produce; and that after all his prohibitions by decrees, and after all his attempts to prevent its introduction by douaniers, it will find its way into his empire through the north, if it cannot creep through the south. The consequence of this has been, that the northern kingdoms have derived all the advantage from the revenue they have thus acquired by its admission through their ports, paying duties at their custom houses. Bonaparte is at present known to be in want of money, and he has no other means of filling his coffers, emptied by the expensive war in Spain. Under these circumstances, this plan has been adopted for the purpose of replenishing them. This indulgence we fear must not be calculated upon for any length of time, for as soon as the emperor finds his revenues sufficiently increased, which they no doubt will be shortly, he may put another prohibition upon the introduction of colonial produce.

This scheme, we understand, has been for a long time in contemplation, and it is upon that subject that the Chamber of Commerce has held so many meetings.—That the trade would have opened in this manner, we had no conception till the decree appeared. This is supposed to have delayed the emperor's journey to Holland, but now it is settled that he will take his departure immediately; to arrange the affairs of that country.

The release of all American property is talked of, though we do not know how to credit it; and it will be a matter of much difficulty, since the sales have already begun. It is mentioned that another Minister is to be sent to the United States for the purpose of inducing that country to reconciliation with France, and to a war with England; but I apprehend that this is merely a speculation, founded upon these proceedings so favourable to commerce in neutral vessels.

This decree has produced a powerful sensation here, though indeed the immense duties will act in a great degree as a prohibition of the introduction of articles.

FROM EUROPE.

FROM GOTTENBURGH.

Capt. Brevort, of the brig Adolphus arrived at New-York in 50 days from Gottenburgh, informs, that when he sailed from that place it was expected that an embargo would soon be laid on the vessels in that port, among which were about 60 sail of Americans. The British minister was ordered away from Stockholm, and was on his way to Gottenburgh, to embark for England.

FROM CADIZ.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.

Captain Snow from Cadiz, sailed on the 13th of August. No new event of any importance had occurred. There had been very large importations of flour, and there was a great supply of water. The inhabitants were confident of their security. An incessant fire was kept up on the positions occupied by the French, particularly at Trocadero.

We have been presented with Cadiz prints to the 11th. They relate nothing new as having occurred in that city. The intelligence, in them, from Badejoz, is to the 5th; and furnishes some particulars of the operations of the Spanish troops, under general Charles O'Donnell, against the rear of Regnier's French division which had crossed the Tagus—and Spanish Estramadura was considered free from the molestations of the enemy. A Spanish expedition of five ships had landed troops at Santona, which took the French garrison, and, proceeded on the road of St. Andero, routed a body of Gallic troops, and took in port an American ship.

A letter from Henrick O'Donnell, commander in chief of the army of Catalonia, dated at Tarragona, July 22, mentions, that the French army of Arragon, of 12,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, continued on the banks of the Ebro, near Tortosa; that they were almost daily combats, in which the patriots occasioned the invaders great losses; that in an affair of the 14th of July, at Tibisa, the enemy lost a colonel, 17 other officers, and a proportionate number of soldiers: but the French being reinforced, the Spaniards retired to the positions they occupied before the combat;—that on the 18th, a battle took place between 10 or 12,000 French troops, under general Macdonald, and 9 or 10,000 Spaniards, including armed peasantry, near Granollers; it lasted 6 hours, when the French entered Barcelona. "The enemy lost 700 men, and carried a great number of wounded into the city. On our part we had from 120 to 140 killed and 400 wounded. After the battle the patriots engaged in it, retired to Iranzo, on the Loblegat, to impede the enemy should he march for this river or the position of Montserrat, and to keep open the intercourse with Tarragona."

"It is probable that the movements of the French general Suchet, on Tortosa, [50 miles further down the Mediterranean than Tarragona] were with a design to attract our forces to that place, to leave Macdonald a better opportunity to attack Tarrogona; but on both sides we have divisions that will intercept their communications, and, when occasion offers, will renew the scenes of Villa Franca, Manresa." &c.

The siege of Tortosa appears to have been commenced by the French.

A corps of peasantry hover near Gerona, and in two successive rencontres, with equal force of the enemy, have beaten them.

The papers contain a journal of the operations of the 5000 troops, which were sent from Cadiz to Algeziras, under the command of General Lacy. From the 17th of June to to the 28th of July, they were almost continually in motion annoying the enemy. On the latter day, they received orders to return to Cadiz.

We are indebted to captain Snow, of the brig Helen, and captain Knights, a passenger, for Cadiz papers to the 11th August, from which we have prepared the above summary.

FROM CORUNNA.

We were presented with Corunna papers to the 3d of August. They contain numerous articles respecting the operations of the patriots in arms in several parts of Leon and Asturias, whose numbers are represented as considerable, and daily increasing. They display an augmented enthusiasm, and greatly harrass the enemy.

FROM FRANCE.

Captain Dickey, from France, informs that the report of an accommodation by Gen. Armstrong had ceased; that the sales of sequestered property was proceeding; cotton was sold for upwards of a dollar per pound.

French papers to Aug. 1st, were received last evening at the Exchange Coffee house, by the schooner Two Brothers, from France. They are extremely barren.

The infant son of the ci devant King of Holland had arrived at Paris. The emperor, "held him in his embrace," and said, "Come my son, I will be your father—you have lost nothing—the conduct of your fater afflicts my heart—his sickness alone can explain it. When you grow up, you will pay his debt and your own. Never forget, in whatever situation you may be placed, my policy, and the interest of my empire—that your first duties are towards me—your second to France—all your others, towards the people I may confide to you, will come after."

The Council of Prizes had condemned the American ships Ohio and Calpe.—The Tilsit had arrived from Baltimore; she is mentioned as a letter of marque, and took an American vessel called the Spanish Lady.

DANISH WAR.

Captain Wills, who arrived yesterday from Gottenburgh, informs, that he was told by his merchant, that the Danish government, had issued a Decree directing their cruizers to capture all American vessels, whatever might be their cargo, or wherever from or bound. A copy was said to have been printed in the Swedish papers.

From the London Courier, August 30.

A conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte is said to have been discovered at Breda, and two of the principal persons engaged in it arrested.

There is strong reason to believe that the arrangement for the Exchange of Prisoners between this country and France, is finally settled. The value of this accommodation on the part of our enemy, will be best understood by those who have been the objects of his unnecessary rigours; but whoever observes the stratagems which are practised, even by the French prisoners in this country in order to effect their escape, will not doubt of the inexpressible joy with which the tidings of their liberation will be received by the British in France. Upon what point these concessions are meant by our enemy to bear, we are not prepared to say; but, we trust, we shall not be induced by them to relax, in the slightest degree, our exertions in behalf of the Spaniards and Portuguese.

Lisbon, Aug. 1.—We have the particulars of the surrender of Ciudad Rodrigo. The garrison had the honors of war, and humane treatment is promised the inhabitants. The prisoners have been sent to Salamanca, with their baggage. The Governor was treated with respect.—The place was blockaded and besieged 77 days. The besieging army consisted of 45,000 men. There were thrown into the besieged city 34,740 bombs. The French had 3400 men killed and wounded.

Capt. Allen, arrived at Boston from Lisbon, sailed the 14th ult. it was reported at capt. A's departure, that 1000 French prisoners were on the road from the frontiers; and that a battle between the French and combined armies had taken place, in which the latter had gained some advantage, but that no particulars arrived when he sailed—that the French were retreating from the frontiers—that the French army was in great distress for provisions, and desertions took place daily, among them was a French lieutenant, who was taken at first for a spy, and was afterwards liberated—that there had been three holidays and three nights of illuminations in consequence of the marriage of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

MERINO SHEEP.

We understand that many valuable sheep of this breed have arrived in Baltimore, and that, more are expected.—The number of travelling sheep in Spain was estimated by the Chevalier Burgoanne at five millions, and the stationary flocks entitled to privileges at eight millions. Owing to the peculiar nature of the present war in Spain, many of these animals must have been driven to the coast, to keep them out of the reach of the French to whom they would serve as provisions. Hence we may account for the opportunity afforded for shipping great numbers to the United States and to England.

The annexed account of the exportation of them from Lisbon, which is circulating in the Northern papers, will be read with interest.

It was supposed by some, that the wool of the travelling sheep was preferable in quality to those which were stationary.—But what is very encouraging to their transplantation here, where they will be confined to the plantations of the purchasers, it appears that in the province of Estremadura and in the environs of Segovia, the stationary sheep are in no respect inferior to those which travel the most.—The origin of driving them from place to place, was probably owing to the necessity of shifting pastures as the herbage become exhausted by large flocks, or on the approach of winter, when they were carried to a milder climate.

From the N. York Gazette.

The number of Merino sheep imported from Lisbon within the last month, may be justly considered as matter of astonishment, by those who recollect the difficulties, which were stated to exist in procuring these animals. It will therefore be gratifying to be informed of the fortunate event which has been the cause of a much larger supply than the United states could have expected, and than could ever have been procured by the greatest exertions, if that event had not occured. It will also be beneficial to know what number may be relied upon, to prevent erroneous calculations by those who are interested in the breeding of that most valuable animal. It is generally known, that in consequence of a decree of the supreme government of Spain, the estates of Don Manuel de Godoy, the Prince of peace, were confiscated, that on some of the estates were the best flocks of Merino sheep in Spain. The two principal, that of the convent of Paular, sold by the Carthusian Friars to the Prince in the year 1796, that of Aquirres, raised from the Imperial flock of Charles V. were of the best breed.—And a large proportion of them have been sold by the supreme Junta of Estremadura to the British Commissary General, and to the American Consul, from whom purchases have been made for this country—nearly all those purchased by the British Commissary have been sent to England, and the whole number secured for the United States does not exceed 3000, and of these 1800 have already been imported. Experience shows us, that upon an average, one-fifth are lost before they are on the lands of the purchasers in this country, including those lost on the voyage which in many instances has been 1-6th; there will therefore remain about 2400 for the supply of the United States, add to which, perhaps, 300 of a good breed, procured from Cadiz and its vicinity, whence however, double that number have been imported; but it is very much to be doubted, whether more than half may be denominated good. The recent importations it is believed, are all accompanied with a variety of well authenticated documents, so as to leave no doubt of the breed being as represented; and it is much to be feared that such a brilliant opportunity of benefiting the wool manufacture of this country will not again offer."

Few men can be placed in a situation more tormenting than that which the President holds: his friends advising him to pursue one path, and his convictions directing to another. A writer in the Enquirer concludes a long address of dictation to him thus: "The retaining of Mr. Gallatin in office, and the resolution not to recall Mr. Pinkney, would strike them [the demos] with alarm. Each of these men has either incurred the suspicion or lost the confidence of the republicans."—The great crimes of Gallatin appear to be his exposure of the state of the treasury, and his disclosure to Erskine of certain facts relative to Jefferson's attachment to French precepts. Now as Gallatin was compelled by duty to reveal the nakedness of the treasury to congress, and as he has denied holding to Mr. Erskine the language which is by Mr. Erskine attributed to him; we think he ought to be forgiven. Pinkney's offences are considered unpardonable. In addressing Wellesley, he frequently used the expression "my lord," which is evidence ample of his attachment to nobility. His wife was said to have worn diamonds. Though this has been subsequently denied, the report is sufficient to condemn him. A republican minister's wife not only ought not to be guilty, but ought not to be suspected of a propensity to dress like the ladies of a court. Mr. Pinkney wears a ruffled shirt and powdered hair: many an English nobleman does the same. No doubt he does so, from an admiration of noblemen, and a desire to be like them. We think Mrs Pinkney ought to be confined to a homespun petticoat. Congress need only make some new laws relative to the dress of a minister at the court of London, and of his wife, forbidding the use of "my lord;" and make it penal to attend sheep shearing societies, &c. and all may yet be well.

Alex. Adv.

WEST-FLORIDA INDEPENDENT.

The Natchez mail last night, brings the joyful news, that the inhabitants of this desirable section of the continent, nobly resolved to shake off their European allegiance, and join the United States, or establish a free government. A free commerce on the Mobile, &c. may be expected. We wish them all the success they merit.

Ten. pap.

LUKE TIERNAN & Co.

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin, English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead, &c.

They will always have a large stock of Tin and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin, Brasiers, Copper, &c.

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife Catharine, has absconded from my bed and board, I therefore forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

ROBERT M'KEAN.

St. Clair township, Sept. 29, 1810.

Steam Mill.

CASH

FOR

WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash for their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf.

Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 26th September last, a young *brindled COW*, her hind feet white, and a small piece cut out of each ear. Whoever delivers said cow to the subscriber shall be reasonably rewarded.

Dr. JOSEPH VAN DER SCHOT.

October 2, 1810.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, about the first of August last a *strawberry roan HORSE*, about nine years old, fourteen hands and a half high, a natural trotter, right hind foot white, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EZEKIEL JOB.

Sept. 27th, 1810.

Came to the plantion of the subscriber some time ago, a red and white *COW*, with a crop off the left ear, also, a black and white *CALF*, with no ear marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Cranberry township, Butler county, Sept. 18, 1810.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has removed from No. 32 Market street, to No. 107 in the same street on the north side, four doors below third street, where he is now opening a general and extensive assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery and other hard Wares,

just received by the late arrivals from England, of which he will have a constant supply direct from the Manufactories, and will sell wholesale on the best terms for cash or the usual credit; Also, all kinds of tools and materials for clock and watch makers, goldsmiths and other tradesmen.

JOHN CARRELL.

No. 107, Market street Philadelphia.

LOST,

ON Wednesday the 12th inst. at or near the office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, a note of *One hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents*—payable at 60 days; dated 13th September inst. drawn by Samuel Roberts in favour of the subscriber, and by him endorsed.—Whoever may have found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber shall be Rewarded. All persons are cautioned against receiving the said note in payment.

F. ROUAUD.

Pittsburgh September 19th, 1810.

EDWARD DAVIS,

LATELY from Gettsburgh, Pennsylvania, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the *WHEEL-WRIGHT* business next door to Mr. Andrew Willocks, Ferry-street.—He has procured a quantity of good seasoned stuff, and from long experience in his business in this country, as well as in Great-Britain, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may be inclined to deal with him.—Wheels repaired at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh September 20th, 1810.

Encouraged by a number of the late Grand Jury, and by many of my acquaintances from the different Townships, I offer myself as a candidate at the ensuing General Election, for the office of County *COMMISSIONER*

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

Pittsburgh, August, 26th, 1810.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the evening of the 11th inst. an apprentice to the carpenter business, named JOHN C. BOYER. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; between 20 and 21 years of age; black hair which curls before; black beard and whiskers; dark eyes. He has received a classical education, and possesses considerable address.—He had on and took with him, a blue forest cloth coatee, a home made cotton, and a yellow striped gingham ditto, a pair of gingham pantaloons, of the same stuff as the coat; a pair of black velvet, or fancy cord pantaloons; a pair of dark cotton ditto; a black kerseymere, and light coloured summer waist-coat; a roram hat, about one third worn; two pair fine shoes, one of which was nearly new; several shirts and pairs of stockings. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver him to his master, in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS LIGGET.

September 17, 1810.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries*, *Dye stuffs* and *Liquors*, which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, *August* 1st, 1810.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I take the liberty of offering myself a Candidate at the ensuing Election for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER. Should you think proper to elect me, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, and the duties faithfully and diligently performed, without favour or affection towards any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.

Pittsburgh September 13, 1810.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

I HAVE been induced (from no improper motives) to offer myself as a candidate for the office of *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing General Election.—Should the citizens of Allegheny county consider me worthy of that office, and adequate to the discharge of its important duties, their suffrages will confer a favour on their fellow citizen,

WILLIAM STEELE.

June 25, 1810. tf.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

Fellow Citizens,

ON a former occasion you favored me with a majority of *Two hundred and fifty three* votes for the office of *SHERIFF*.

By the advice of many of my old friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, and in doing so pledge myself, that if elected and appointed, I will perform the duty of the office with fidelity.

THOMAS JONES.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1810.

JOHN HARVEY

FULLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has erected a new Fulling Mill on Turtle creek, on the old Pennsylvania Road, one and a half miles from his old mill. Where he trust he will be ready to do business in the course of eight or nine weeks from this date, he feels very thankful to a generous public for their past favours, and he flatters himself that he will be enabled to please those who may employ him; the business will be carried on under the firm of *Josiah Harvey, sen.* and *John Harvey*. The number of hands which we now have, will enable us to do the work in the best manner, and on the shortest notice, if the weather will permit.

We will receive Cloth at the following places viz: at Esq. Murray's of Westmoreland, Mr. Hog's in Geensburg, Mr. Kirker's at the forks of the Greensburg and Glade road, at Esq. Evans's in M'Keesport, and at John Irwin's in Pittsburgh. Cloth at either of the above places will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by

JOSIAH HARVEY, Sen.

JOHN HARVEY.

Westmoreland County, *August* 30, 1810.

N. B. Written directions with their names to be put on the cloth.

James C. Wilkins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ, where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 13th of October next, the following described property, to wit:

Four hundred acres of land more or less, in Buffaloe township Butler county. About 15 acres cleared, three of which is meadow, on which is erected one cabin and stable. Adjoining lands of David Morehead and others. The property of Benjamin White.—*Also,*

A portion of Lot No. 389 in Pittsburgh, bounded as follows:—Beginning at the corner of lot No. 390 on Diamond alley, and extending thence along said alley 20 feet to one other portion of said lot; thence 80 feet a parallel line with Wood street to one other portion of said lot; thence 20 feet a parallel line with Fifth street to lot No. 390; thence along said lot 80 feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less. On which is erected one two story Brick House, subject to a perpetual rent annually of 40 dollars. The property of Peter Bowman.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Shr'ff.*

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, September 19, 1810.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscribers inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that they have opened a *LIVERY STABLE*, at the Buck Tavern in the *Diamond*, and intend keeping a general supply of Saddle Horses to hire.—It will be considered that if any gentleman hires a horse, and injures him materially he will pay the damage.

JOSEPH BALL,

EZEKIEL HARKER.

September 16, 1810.

Came to the house of the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, sometime in June last, a *dark brown COW*, with a white face, a black ring round both her eyes, and her left ear cut half through. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold to defray the expences of keeping.

ALEX. THOMPSON.

Living near the Air Foundary.

September 17, 1810.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living near Legionville, Beaver county, on or about the 20th of August last, a *Gray HORSE*, about 13 hands high, his foretop and tail cut short, he had on three shoes, no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

GEORGE EASTON.

September 14. 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE

10th, 11th and 12th Numbers of the

American Military Library.

By Lt. Col. Duane.

Gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh who may have subscribed for this work and have not received the compliement, may, be supplied at this bookstore.

JUST PUBLISHED IN

PHILADELPHIA,

Price in boards--6 dollars,

A Military Dictionary,

Of the several systems of Discipline of different kinds of Troops,

INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, & CAVALRY.

The principles of Fortification:

AND ALSO ALL THE

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

IN THE SCIENCE OF TACTICS.

COMPRISING,

The POCKET GUNNER:

The LAWS and REGULATIONS of the United States Military Establishment: *and*

The *Weights*, *Measures*, and *Monies*, of all Nations:

Particularly adapted to the use of the Military Institutions of the U. States.

BY WILLIAM DUANE.

Late Lt. Col. in the army of the U. States, and author of the American Military Library.

THIS work is printed on a Minion letter, and contains 748 pages—a greater quantity of printed subject than the 8vo. dictionary of Dr. Johnston.

Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining the *MILITARY DICTIONARY*, will please leave their names at *CRAMER, SPEAR and EICHBAUM'S* Bookstore, Market Street, in order that the books may be immediately obtained from Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18, 1810.

RAGS.

Four Cents Cash, or Five Cents in Trade, will be given for clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS, at the Franklin Head Book, store, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

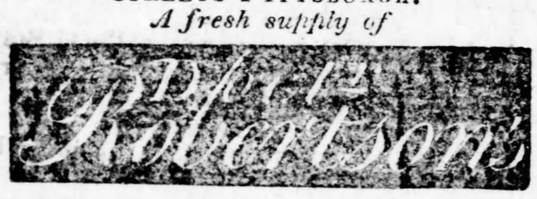
The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

JUST RECEIVED
From the proprietors and for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH.
A fresh supply of



GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY
MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
STOMATIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedy relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying of superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, *etc.*

For the dysentary or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, as it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In atihmetic or consumptive complaints, hoarsness, wheesing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nermous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volumn would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It prevades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, *etc.*

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to its last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMATIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittant fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysentaries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *ect.*

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest debility.

As the certificates attested by many respectable persons are two numerous for this paper, the proprietor requests the reader to pursue the pamphlet accompanying the medicines, which may be had gratis at the places of sale.

TAKE NOTICE.
DR. ROBERTSON'S
Family Medicines,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—Dr. Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Observe that none are genuine without the signature of
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

N. B. Country store keepers will find it their advantage to supply themselves with a quantity of these invaluable medicines, as they would thereby not only make a handsome profit to themselves, but be the means of saving the lives of many of their fellow citizens. Such persons can always be supplied on moderate terms without any risk, as the proprietor engages at any time to return the amount of all medicines purchased of him, that may remain on their hands unsold, on being delivered to him in good order.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of pretended specifics daily offered to the public, (for the cure of complaints to which *Dr.* Robertson's Family Medicines are particularly adapted) *Dr.* Dyott conceives it his duty to caution the unguarded public, to attend to the above instructions, and enquire particularly for *Doctor* ROBERTSON'S GENUINE MEDICINES, otherwise they are liable to imposition, and lose not only all their money, their time and health, but are disappointed in their hopes, and their disease, if not made worse, recovery is considerably retarded.

☞ *See the following certificates.*

CERTIFICATE

Of the Rev. *Dr. Jones*, pastor of the Baptist Church, and late chaplain to gen. Wayne.
Chester county, July 21, 1809.

SIR—you may be surprised at my delay in giving a certificate of the great efficacy of *Dr.* Robertson's Stomachic Elixer of Health. The chief reason for the delay, was to have more opportunities of its efficacy. I will state my own case:—In April 1807, I was seized with a violent influenza which baffled all medicines I could think of, I bled largely, but found no relief, at last I purchased a bottle of the Elixer, it relieved me very much, and another bottle completely cured me; I then recommended it to others, troubled with coughs, and I do not remember one instance, in which it has failed; I think it my duty to recommend it to the citizens of the United States, as the best medicine that ever came under my notice.

DAVID JONES.
Dr. T. W. Dyott, Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. W. Ayres, late rector of St. George's Paris, Accomac, Virginia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7th, 1810.

Dear Sir—Providentionally I have taken *Dr.* Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Natures Grand Restorative, a sufficient time to find relief in a nervous disease; I have since recommended your medicines to several of my acquaintances who have been much relieved by them; I shall endeavor to introduce them into all the families which I am acquainted: and I am satisfied, after their first trial, they will never be laid aside for any other medicine.

MM. AYRES,
No. 112 north, Fifth street.
Dr. T. W. Dyott.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. *Dr.* HAMILTON.

I have been for six years past afflicted with the rheumatism in my neck and shoulders; at times the pain was so excrutiating as to prevent me lying down in bed. After having every advice, without finding any relief, I was advised to make a trial of doct. Robertson's Gout and rheumatic grops, which I declare have entirely removed the pain, and I now enjoy better health than I have done for a number of years.

It is six months since I had any rheumatic pain. I have recommended the above drops to some of my friends, who have been greatly relieved by them.

(Signed) G. HAMILTON, D. M.

FROM BALTIMORE.
To Dr. Dyott, Philadelphia.

SIR—I am happy to have it in my power to procure you a certificate of the good effects produced by Dr. Robertson's Stomachic Elixer of Health, in the case of *Mr. Davis*, of which is the following, viz.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Lewis *Davis.*
Baltimore, June 17th, 1809.

SIR—I was afflicted with a cough, pain in my side and breast, for upwards of five months which rendered me scarcely capable of transacting my business—when, fortunately, I saw an advertisement of Dr. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixer of Health, I purchased a bottle at your store, in order to give it a trial, and to my great consolation found my cough obate; pains in my side and limbs entirely gone, and my breast freed from an obstruction that prevented my expanding my lungs, so that I could not fetch full breath. Upwards of three months have elapsed and, no return of any of the above complaints, and thank God, am now as well as ever I was in my life. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, for the benefit of the public.

I am sir, your most obedient, *&c.*
LEWIS DAVIS.
Lower Bridge, Jone's Falls.

Dr. Love, No 16, Market Space, Agent.

The above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

JOHN LOVE.

The Balm of Iberia.

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant, plant as the most sovereign remedy for curing defects of the skin, for beautifying, and preserving its beauty, that has ever been offered to benefit the Ladies of this country.

So salubrious is its nature, and beautifying its effects, that, in a short time using, it improves the skin to perfection: rendering it smooth white, odriferous and healthy.

It is a great acquisition to have the complexion of the skin improved, and that article that is most innocent, yet efficacious.

The application of this Balm neither smarts nor irritates the skin: on the contrary it cools and refreshes it. And therefore Gentlemen whose faces are tender will find it very good to use after shaving.

The above Balm is sold by appointment of the proprietor by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists. Corner of Wood and Third Streets*, where also may be had the following genuine medecines.

Dr. Tissot's
CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEMATIC DROPS.
(Price two dollars.)

Dr. Jebb's
NATURES RESTORATIVE A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.
(Price two dollars.)

Dr. Godbold's
VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

Take notice that none are genuine without the signature of
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *SOAP* and *CANDLES*, at the corner of *Third* and *Ferry Streets*. He flatters himself that his long experience in the business will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may be inclined to deal with him.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN.
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1810.
N. B. An apprentice wanted. tf.

Wanted Two Apprentices,

To the GLASS CUTTING Business, from the age of 13 to 16 years, well recommended. Lads from the country will be preferred—the strictest attention will pe paid to their morals. Apply to WILLIAM EICHBUAM & SON.
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1810.